

R 'S Meetings.

LINEAN SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The ordinary Monthly MEETINGS of this Society will be held at the Society's House, 54, Phillip-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, at 8 o'clock p.m.

The following papers are to be read:—

1. New Fishes in the Queensland Museum, No. 2. By CHAS. W. FITZ, M.A.
2. On Traces of Volcanic Activity on the North-east Coast of New Guinea. By EMMET MACLEOD.
3. Monograph of the Australian Sponges, part 3. By DR. R. von Lendenfeld.
4. Australian Trematoda. By DR. von Lendenfeld.
5. Addenda to the Australian Hyalomermes. By DR. R. von Lendenfeld.
6. On Local Colour Variety in Australian Siphonophores. By DR. R. von Lendenfeld.
7. Revision of the Marine Trematopoda and Pteropoda. M.D.

PROTECTION OF COMMERCE.

A MEETING of Merchants and others interested will be held in the Chamber of Commerce on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 9th INSTANT, at 3.30, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming an association for the above object.

THOMAS M. HALL,
Secretary.

THE PROTECTION AND POLITICAL REFORM
meets on MONDAY at the Temperance Hall. Business: receive Reports and appoint Officers for the ensuing year. R.C.
SUNDAY MORNING by W.H.B.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOL was held in the Temperance Hall on THURSDAY 23rd instants.

The number will be taken by Rev. R. M. PATTERSON, at half-past 7 o'clock.

A cluster of children from the several schools will be present and examined.

J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Club will be held at the office, 118, King-street, on MONDAY, September 22nd next, at 4 o'clock p.m., to consider the following resolutions:

"That the Committee of Managers have been authorized to—

"1st. If for a race within which the first forfeit has been declared any horse be a winner for which 10 days of the time expended in training the acquirement may claim a special prize of £100 for an enticement; and, unless they are satisfied that the reasons assigned for the scratching are sufficient, they may disqualify the horse."

for such purpose as they may think fit, and may declare all of them affecting such horse in respect of that race."

By order, T. S. CLIBBOND,
Secretary A. J. C.

BALMAIN REGATTA.
9th NOVEMBER, 1884.

A MEETING of persons interested in the above will be held at the School of Arts, Balmain, on MONDAY EVENING, September 21, at 8 o'clock.

R. W. THALLOD,
(Hon. Sec. pro tem.)

CARLTON'S C. C.—ANNUAL MEETING will be held
on MONDAY, 22nd instant, 8 p.m., at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street. Business: Annual report; election of office-bearers.
A. CHARLES W. BIAL, Hon. Sec.

LEITCH CHURCH CLUB.—The Annual General

NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION.
A MEETING of the Secretaries of Clubs represented in the N. S. W. Cricket Association will be held at Aarons' Royal Exchange Hotel, at 8 p.m. WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, for the purpose of arranging the fixtures for the season.
DAVID W. GREGORY, Sec.
NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION.
A MEETING of the Committee will be held at Aarons' Exchange Hotel, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 8 p.m.
Business: Considerations of Report of sub-committee.
DAVID W. GREGORY, Sec.
NEW SOUTH WALES CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General MEETING will be held at Aurore Royal Exchange Hotel, at 6 o'clock p.m., on 29th inst.

D. W. GILKROY,
Hon. Sec. N. S. W. C. A.

RECHABITES.—Official Opening of New South Wales
District No. 20th Anniversary, 4th inst. by Visiting
Representative, President of the District, and Dinner to Inten-
grates, Thursday, 28th. Harbour Extension, Saturday After-
noon, 29th.

TH E AFORESAID SESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL
DIVISIONS SINCE THE PANGLOSS OF ADYERHALL—
by HULLIS at the Temperance Hall, Piccadilly, on THURSDAY
NEXT, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1884, commencing at 10.30 A.M.
Members of grade and subordinate Divisions are cordially invited
to attend. P. H. DUNN, Secretary.

WAVERLEY AND WOOLLAARA UNITED
GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB.
ON MONDAY COMPANY, Limited.

IN LIQUIDATION.

GENERAL MEETING OF

NOTICE is hereby given that the Star-Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, 34, John-street, Woolwich, on THURSDAY, December 4, 1864, at 8 p.m., to receive the Shareholders' Annual Meeting, and hearing any explanation that may be required by the shareholders.

DAVID STEWART
M^r HAZEL M^rAMAR } Lieutants
JOHN O'DOWD }

September 19, 1864.

WHERE THIS AFTERNOON? To the South
Annandale Land Sale at Stannmore by 2.5 p.m. train.

THE LAND SALE to attend TO-DAY is SOUTH
ANNANDALE, at Stannmore.

GO TO SOUTH ANNANDALE Land Sale TO-DAY,
by the 2.3 p.m. or 2.5 p.m. train.

Military Notices.

[illegible]

envelopes
Messrs. Hardy Brothers, a sale of model
Messrs. Currier and Ader, a sale of
Mr. Washington B. Soul, first-class, a pair of goods
The Oriental Library Co., case of
Messrs. Jerningham & Co., a sale of
Mr. K. C. Cree, George-Strat, an album
Messrs. J. L. Love and Co., one of
N. W. W. Shale of the C. case Council
Messrs. J. F. Wright and Co., pair Balmoral boots
Mr. C. M. Murray, a price

ENTRIES close on MONDAY, 29th instant. Country Volunteers
intending to give meo camp during the prize meeting are required
to inform the secretary of their intention when forwarding their
entries.

W. FOSKETT, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

At a Special MEETING of the Council held on Friday last at:

Following resolution was adopted:

"That the Com. Members of the Defense Forces" wherever they are in the programme for this year's prize meeting shall send in addition to persons who are in the hands of the Navy or Military Forces of our colony, persons on the roll of say Civil Corps within the colony."

W. POKETT, Secretary.

Miscellaneous

C O M P U L S O R Y .

Wait for the other Side.

Compelled to leave premises.
Goods taken-prize.

Horse stolen—prize
Handsumer, polished (concrete) and plate glass
centre cash—in silver frame, with several other Cans,
a quantity of Grapes and Milliners' elevating material sent
for brass-rolls, &c. blue-stained.

S I G N I F I C A N T **GOLD WATCH AND ALBERT,**
which will take one child, being made as
usual—prize.

[illegible][illegible]

DAY
OVER
STOPS.

FOR Boys' Suits, "Lares Stock"
SOUTH ANNANDALE—TO DAY.

WHERE THIS AFTERNOON TO the Best
Annandale Land Sale at Stoneacre lot 22 2 p.m. public.

ENDERS invited on the 12nd, for Filling in Land at rear of
estate, Gough-street.

[illegible]

Notices

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.
N. S. W. MONT DE PIETE D. and L. COMPANY

Limited,
 105, 106, 110, Castlegate-street,
 New Building, next to St. James' school.
 Directors:
 Hon. S. H. TERRY, Esq., M. L. C., Chairman,
 F. P. Thompson, Esq., J. H. McCallister, Esq., W. H. A.
 Alfred Bennett, Esq., [] Alex. Downman, Esq., J. P.
 Sullister:
 G. C. WILKINSON, Esq.
 The Company advances MONEY, from \$25 to \$5000, on every
 description of valuable security, such as—Real Estate, Mortgages, Personal
 Surebonds, Interest, &c., &c.
 Weekly, monthly, or quarterly payments may be arranged to
 suit borrowers.
 Bills discounted daily.
 Loans on deposit of State of Interest can be obtained on application,
 which are one-third lower than all other pawnbrokers. Fieads
 Department also makes advances on the deposit of Government
 Bonds.
 Fixed deposits received, and interest allowed at the highest
 current rate.
 Office Hours—Fieads Department, daily, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.;

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE, LAND, and
 FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
 Incorporated 1908.
 LONDON, MELBOURNE, GRENOBLE, and SYDNEY.
 CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
 AUSTRALIAN BOARD:
 Hon. JAMES MAC BAIN, M.L.C.
 JOHN RUSSELL, ROS. F.R.S.
 LOCAL BOARD OF ADVISERS:
 JAMES BUTLER, LAND M.L.C.
 Hon. HENRY CARR DARGAR, M.L.C.
 Cash advances made on the security of title of work, and on equitable
 properties, stations, &c., &c.
 W. A. COOPER, Local Manager,
 2, Spring-street.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
 REAL AND PERSONAL MORTGAGE AND ADVANCE
 COMPANY.
 FIRST FLOOR, 18, OXFORD STREET. TEAM STOPS OF

POST OFFICE BOX 800 AND THE EVENING ON MONDAYS FROM 7 TO 9.

This Company, with a view to arrange the EARLIEST and MOST CONVENIENT manner for borrowing sums of money, advances to those requiring temporary accommodation upon the undermentioned securities:

MORTGAGE
SECOND MORTGAGE
PERSONAL
FARMING PROPERTIES, CATTLE, &c.
BROMBERRY NOTES
BILLS OF SALE
CERTIFICATES, MERCHANDISE
BANKERS' AND OTHER SECURITIES, &c.,

at the following scale of repayments, if required:

Loans of	By instalments of
\$2000	\$2 0 0 weekly.
800
400
200
100
50
20
10

MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments may be arranged. The Company will also advance upon buildings in course of erection, and are purchasers of land, house property, stock-in-trade, and all classes of merchandise.

Prompt attention to all communications may be depended upon, also the best rates of interest.

MONEY TO LEND, on mortgage, in various sums. Delaney and Jones, solicitors, 23, Castlereagh-street.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT LAND INVESTING AND LOAN OFFICE, 10, Market Street, Sydney.

Merrimale Bank Building, THE, Commercial, Investment.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CAPITAL, \$50,000, with power to increase to \$100,000.

Money Received at Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, 6 per cent. allowed
For 6 months, 5 per cent. allowed
For 3 months, 4 per cent. allowed.

Large amounts according to arrangement.

By order, **R. J. HENRY, Manager.**

CYDNEY AND PROVINCIAL LAND AND

BUILDING COMPANY, Limited,
365, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Directors:
H. W. Webb, Esq., Chairman,
Geo. Crawshaw, Esq., Vice-chairman,
Thomas Moore, Esq., J. G. Gibbs, Esq.,
W. R. Nickless, Esq. J. H. Chapman, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK OPEN DAILY.
8 per cent. interest allowed on monthly balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
12 months, 7 per cent.; 6 months, 6 per cent.; 3 months,
5 per cent.

Building Society Department.
Investing Coupons, &c. each
Interest, 10 per cent. and participation in profits.
Building Society business in all its branches.

For Particulars of **SHARES** and all information, apply
to **J. J. BARTLEY, Manager.**

**EQUABLE PERMANENT BENEFIT, BUILD-
ING, LAND, AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION.**

365, PITT-STREET.

Trustees:

AT. HUDSON, Sec. & Treas.
R. A. VAUGHAN, Sec.
Directors:
JOHN BOOTH, Esq., J. B.
R. F. BROWN, Esq.
R. A. VAUGHAN, Sec.
Treasurer:
THOMAS L. FURNACE, Esq.
Surveyor and Valuer:
ROBERT J. PARSON, Esq.
Solicitor:
ALFRED ROSE, Esq.

This Society receives DEPOSITS of MONEY at the RULING
 RATES of INTEREST.

ADVANCES are made upon the security of freehold property,
 which are repayable by instalments, and when the same are
 repaid, the interest is 4½ per cent., which is 2½ per cent. and
 above in surplus profit.

The high return in which the Institution is held is the chief
 recommendation.

THOMAS MILLER,
 Manager.

METROPOLITAN MUTUAL PERMANENT

BUILDING

INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION,
Limited. INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
CAPITAL \$75,000.

DIRECTORS:
Alexander Throckmold, Chairman,
Henry Deas, Sec., J. B. Elphinstone, Esq.,
John Harris, Esq., W. A. Hinchinson, Esq.
Wm. Humphrey Blandford.

HARDWARE made for the purpose of purchasing or building freehold or leasehold properties on liberal terms of repayment and low rates of interest.

SUBSCRIBERS PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES—to secure any sum from £25 to £1000, payable in 10 years or less—may be obtained by paying monthly or quarterly subscriptions, which accumulate at a high rate of interest, and PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROFIT.

DEPOSITS in any amount received at highest current rates of interest.

For Prospectuses and further particulars apply at the Office of the Association,
266, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY,
or nearest Sub-office of Area.
ROBERT W. CONWAY.

MONEY LENT WITHOUT DELAY.
WITHOUT FORMALITY.

ADVANCES immediately made on Bills of Sale, Merchant Marine, Trade and Farm Stock, Government Bonds, Government and other classes of securities.

Advances of any monthly instalment, until advances run out. \$1 to \$200,000.

Interest, as per attachment, can be made into weekly or term loans.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Company do their business WITHOUT FEES, DEMANDATIONS, or REINSTRUMENTS, from amount borrowed. Loans practical means of application for.

LAND, MORTGAGE, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
BOYS ARCADE, 100, 101, 102, 103, Philadelphia.

Office hours, 9 to 6, Saturday 9 to 1, Monday and Saturday 9 to 1.

MUTUAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.

Cash Advances from \$10 to \$200,000, without deductions for interest, for short or long periods, payable by any instalments, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on the principal. Particulars without removal, dance, stocks, bonds, &c. Bills discounted. Forms given. Office, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

GEORGE R. KELLY, Secretary.

WANTED, £600, good security. Deane and Deane
Thames-street, Strand.

TRUST FUNDS for investment upon approved household security, city or suburban.

BRADLEY and ROX, Solicitors,
15, Market-street, Strand.

MONEY ADVANCE
without security, at moderate interest and easy terms of repayment. No credit required. Apply private. G.
W. Godwin, 176, Philip-street, near King-street.

GO TO SOUTH ANNUALS Land Sale **TO-DAY**
at 10 o'clock, or 12.30 p.m. train.

NEUTRAL BAY (near Port of Spain) Excellent Suburb to
visit. Steamers hourly To-day and To-morrow, 4 Jetties, 50
DILIGES, in OXFORD-STREET. The best boats
for Jolly Bells. Large stock at all prices. Good wait.

WANTED, PAID, for improving the Middle Temple
CHAMBER, E. Herries, Esq.,
10, Abchurch-lane.

SOUTH ANNUALS **ESTATE**
The State ATTORNEY will commence at 10 o'clock.

Intending buyers are requested to go to the above Station by
one of the following trains:—10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m.

PLANS DRAWN BY
W. H. HARRIS and G. GORMAN

[http://www.gov.au/pla/news/page](#)

RATT, RODD, and PURVES have the

PRIVATE SALE
THE following Properties are offered to the public, and the following particulars of which appear in our REGISTRY, copies of which may be obtained FREE on application at the Residence of the Auctioneer.

COOK'S RANGE. DETACHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS, about 3/4 ACRES in extent, situate about 3 miles from RAILWAY STATION, and 1/2 mile from WARRA RIVER. THE RESIDENCE contains 8 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, veranah, room, etc., with many modern conveniences; good WATER SUPPLY, and all over the house. FLOWER GARDEN, ORCHARD, and other improvements. (See ACT, C. 165).

RYDE. Splendid Block of 23 ACRES, corner Pennant Hills and Great North Road. Open for a FEW DAYS ONLY.

ANXANDALE. Splendid FERRACLES, in View and Two Miles from the City, forming a most desirable and profitable RESIDENCE. HIGH RATE OF RENT. VERY LOW PRICE. Apply to the Agent, 10, FINE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 5.

BURWOOD. Valuable BLDG. 221 x 100 (3 frontages) and blocks, 100 x 300 (also 3 frontages), suitable for GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES. Apply to the Agent, 10, FINE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 5.

BURWOOD. THE BEST BUSINESS SITE WITHOUT EXCEPTION, IN BURWOOD. For SALE on most liberal terms. TITLE, TORRENS' ACT. (S. 187.)

BURWOOD. REGENT'S PARK ESTATE. ROOMS FOR SALE, GRAM. GRAM, &c. 230 convenient to other ACQUAINTANCE. BURWOOD Station, RICH ROAD, FINE VILLA LAND. TORRENS' TITLE. EASY TERMS. (S. 226.)

BURWOOD. Newly detached cottages, containing 3 large rooms, bathroom, verandah, high and front, laundry, jettied back garden, and a large detached garage. TITLE, TORRENS' ACT. Very low price. Apply to the Agent, 10, FINE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 5.

FAIRFIELD. Close to the Station, Large Blocks, 500 and 600 FEET DEEP, from 211 per ft. TERMS, from 25 p. cent. payable by instal payments. Call on the Agent, 10, FINE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 5.

REFRESH. Bldg., containing 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, verandah, &c., water laid on, large rear back, and front garden, and 2nd front. Price, £250 (incl. deposit). Balance, £125 on 1st week (incl. deposit), and amount, £125 on 2nd week (incl. deposit). Apply to the Agent, 10, FINE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 5.

ASHFORD.
2 lots, corner Building BLOCK, lot 156, for SALE, cheap. This, Terms Act. Plan on view.

BURWOOD.
2 new detached COTTAGES, each containing 3 rooms, each, laid out according to 31 1/2 ft. This—(ORANGE ACT, 10 1/2 ft.)

CROYDON.
Pretty detached VILLA RESIDENCE for SALE, situated on a large plot from CROYDON STATION. It contains 6 convenient rooms, besides bath, kitchen, laundry, washhouse, pantry, verandah and balcony. VILLA LAID ON GRASS IN FRONT, and a whole being in first-rate order. (S. B.)

FURNY HILLS.
CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—First-class HOUSE and SHOP, with ROOFS adjoining, situated close to CROFT and LOURNE STREETS, exceptionally WELL BUILT and FURNISHED, with WATER, and conveniences. (C. 100)

BERWOOD.
Pretty detached VILLA RESIDENCE and detached cottages, bath, drawing, dining, and sitting rooms, kitchen, bathroom, kitchen, washhouse, pantry, verandah, balcony, and a whole. PLANTY of VINE. Laid 78 ft. 6 in. TILES, COMBING ACT. 17 1/2 ft.

PITT TOWN.
Good SHACKLE FARM HOUSE, BUT CLEARLY BUILT, and a whole. WATER RICH. MOIL. BATH. WATER SUPPLY. (D. 100) (S. 172)

PETERSTOWN.
Sediment BLOCK OF LAND, between

LARGE FRONTAGE on both the NEW
 CANAL WHARF ROAD and COAL-
 STREET, by the depth. This
 TOLLERS' ACT. [C. 167].
 HILLSWAIRA RAILWAY - Instant
 notice of lease, surrounded by strata,
 more or less, surrounded by strata,
 TOLLERS' ACT. PLAN on
 view. [C. 171].
THE AUSTRALIAN LUMP INVESTMENT
AND BUILDING CONTRACTS
GRANVILLE HEIGHTS.
 Convenient to all the Large Workshops and Manufactories.
 Right in the very heart of
 GRANVILLE,
 with frontages to
 High-street, Back-street,
 Albert-street,
 Reid-street, Fernside-street,
 and Colborne-street.
 The views from the Estate are some of the best obtained in
 present circumstances, and from its proximity to Granville South
 Wharf, and the Coal-wharves, Raffles's, and other large man-
 ufactures, it is well adapted for short time, be worked
 than double the price now asked for it.
FOR SAVING MONEY
 there is certainly no savings bank of other means of investment
 GRANVILLE HEIGHTS.

IT IS NOT SPECULATION,
for it does not depend upon a hoped
for sale of the property, but is
WHILE THE TAXATION IS GOING TO BE
from its position, the excellent location LOW is the colony, the
security that the great future of the colony is in the hands of the
is, is sufficient to forget what its future will be.

The Price is Fixed at
For Allotment.

THE TERMS
are extremely liberal.

For One Lot, £6 deposit, and the balance by instalments of
10 per month.

For Two Lots, £6 deposit, and the balance by instalments
of 15 per month (the two), and the balance by instalments
of 15 per month (the two).

INTEREST 5 PER CENT.

ASSISTANCE TO BUILD.

The Company will advance 60 per cent of the cost of Buildings
erected on the estate, repayable by instalments of 50 per cent every
two years without a loan.

DISCOUNTS FOR OBTAINING A LOAN.

Submit your application for a loan, together with your application
for land. Immediately your application is granted you can
proceed to build, and the Company will advance up to 10
per cent of the cost of the building, and the balance by the 50
per cent rule, so your building will sell you soon when the 50
per cent is finished, the rest being repaid by the balance of the 50
per cent, as you will have to find the 10 per cent when the 50
per cent is finished.

Your repayment will be by instalments of 10 per cent, and the interest is charged *only*
on the balance so far as you are advanced.

THE COMPANY WILL ADVANCE YOU UP TO 50 PER CENT OF THE WHOLE OR

[illegible]

The Company will advance 80 PER CENT. of the cost of
buildings erected upon this site.
IMMEDIATELY UPON DEPOSIT IS PAID THE COMPANY WILL
be bound.

PRICES, \$600 per Lot.
DEPOSIT :—
For one lot, \$4. The balance, \$560; or two lots, \$8 (the
two), and the balance the per month (the two).
Interest, 8 per cent.

The liberal manner in which the Company has been led to build
so far on, enhanced the value of its lands very many times their cost.
The purchaser only 12 months ago has changed hands at prices well above
what he paid for them. It is now a fact that all lots yet built on will be
made, and the same rule will apply to those yet to be made. All lots
as elsewhere.

ASKED FOR LITHOGRAPH PLAN and further particulars
H. G. SWYNN, Managing Director,
First Street,
opposite Congressional Hotel.

TO THE WORKING MAN.—Look here!—The
understanding has been made between the laborer
(like BAIL) will be sold very cheap, and on terms as to
share, in order to show
within short distance of town. Little chance, nearly double
of the former price. Price, \$100.
Several large deposits on hand, on very reasonable terms.
Very, deposite of \$20, \$50, \$100, as suit. Why pay more than I

Call and get further particulars from
WILLIAM F. REAIL, Real Estate Broker,
Union Mortgage, Discount, and Building Office,
No. 79, Grand Central Station.

RULES IN OXFORD-STREET.
Large stock on all prices. Good cases
and new goods.

GO TO SOUTH ANNANDALE Land Sale 10-11-12.
by the 2.3 p.m. or 3.30 p.m. train.
THE LAND SALE to attend **TO-DAY'S SOUTH**
ANNANDALE of **Stamper**.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER

BY ARCHIBALD FORBES

need not have a very lively imagination to fancy that I am writing within earshot of a lively and prepossessing skirmish. All day long for more than a week I sat at the air of my suburban neighbourhood has been the dull of the crackling din of a sustained rifle fire. The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association is being held in the breeze-swept plateau of Wimbledon, and before I finish this article it will be known who is the winner of the shooting blue ribbon of the year, the Queen's Prize." The gray canopy men in white with the teams of the great encampment, under whose lee the hosts some 2500 find quarters while the competitors rest in which they have interest. From far-off rural districts, as from the capital and the great towns, come thousands to participate in this great rifle tournament—many chiefs from the "far west" north of Scotland, the child of which hyperborean region, Angus Cameron, of Kintafree, is the only rifle shot who has twice won the Queen's Prize and the £250 which goes with the (gold medal); brightly fellows from Ayr, Leam, and Glasgow—great shooting counties; eight, simple, blue-eyed men from Devon, who recall to you their local heroes described so well in A. J. A. Leigh and Lozans' "Dance"; "Geordies" from Northumbria, stalwart migrants from the Yorkshire dales, farmers follow with their spoils from round about Liverpool, and slow-witted, stolidest extracts from the midland counties. The tall of "centres," "outers," and "bulleys"; the wind allowance, of mirage, and of sighting shots. In the early days of Wimbledon there was wont to be a few hours of revelry by night, when the camp fire glowed in the hollow of Glen Alyn, and when ladies lounged in the shawl-covered grass, and sometimes helped in the choros of the comic song. Those were the days of cool cedar cups, of fragrant shandygaff, and of hot whisky punch. But men found that to be hilarious over night and to get on the bulleye in the morning were not so suitable, the in a great measure the drink which they were fast and furious, has died out. There are mores still in the "regimental camps" maintained by some of the metropolitan corps, and the Victoria set occasionally raise the voice of song under the beautiful stars, while their neighbours, who are the most of the national instrument. But in these vanities the serious shooting men do not participate. They are the reserve force for the critical time when they are "called out" as snipers. Angus Cameron used to go to be the first to look at another man drinking, and always left his little black "cutty" behind him in his native Gaelic pouch.

This Wimbledon brigade led by the stirring commander of the great army of British Volunteers, Lord Roberts, was the first of many other volunteer formations which have since appeared in various parts of the country under similar circumstances of modern times. A revolution has swept to the rescue the whole manhood of a nation. The supreme stimulus of national disaster has brought a patriotic response to the call for a levy en masse. The early days of the present century saw the nation's youth responding enthusiastically against all odds to the threatened invasion. But our volunteer organisation of today prospers and grows in its quiet seasons, material fabric, under no such spur to activity as efficiency. Volunteering is not even fashionable any more, since it has ceased to be a novelty and has become a habit. It is now a part of the life of the nation. There are a million of enrolled volunteers in Great Britain, of whom all save 400,000 (mostly recruits and veterans) are on the "efficient" list, and the cost to the country of this great defensive force amounts to very little over half a million sterling. It is incomparably the cheapest way of arming the nation.

The State calls upon its citizenry to furnish it with a certain number of men in its officer or soldier—drawn from the national exchequer, with the exception of the professional staff, whose members, although *pro forma* unpaid volunteers, may be said to have a greater affinity with the regular army. It asks nothing from the State except the remuneration of a few shillings each as a gratification grant at the end of their term of service, in return for which it conforms to the standard of efficiency fixed by the military authorities of the State.

The first volunteering movement on a large scale in London took place in the year 1878, owing to unprovoked aggression at the attitude of France. With a few exceptions after the passing of the Act which legalised the raising of the volunteer corps, upwards of 150,000 men had been enrolled in the ranks. Among the most enthusiastic volunteers of this early period was Sir John Lubbock, who used to clad his sons, for his own amusement, in forming the Edinburgh Light Horse, in which he was the paymaster, quarter-master, and secretary. Scott went in the corps by the sobriquet of "Earl Walter," and was sedulous in drill on his famous black charger Leonora. Some of his comrades were equally devoted to the study of horsemanship, and a letter from one of them is extant in which occurs this curious passage:—"Scott has become the nearest trooper that ever was begotten by a drunken soldier in a hayloft. Not an idea crosses his mind or a word in his lips, that has not an illusion to some internal weapon, or some airy horse galloping before him." Drums were used to lead the corps to the front! To the left wheel! Charge! After all, it knows little more about wheels and charges than I do about the wheels of Ezekiel, or the King of Palestine how charges of hornets at six days' rate!" Lockhart tells us, in the intervals of drill, Scott used to walk up and down the ranks, and to give orders to the companies within hearing of the surf, and how now and then he would plunge in his spurs and go off as at the charge, with the spray dashing about him. Another memorable volunteer recruit of those early days was the distinguished orator and divine, Dr. Cairnes, who, immediately so combatant officer, being a lieutenant in the 6th Andrew's Volunteers, in whose ranks he did permanent duty.

On the conclusion of peace in 1802, the Volunteers were disbanded, but on the renewal of war in 1803, when patriotic zeal was stimulated to a white heat by the news of the execution of Louis XVI., a new and more substantial a great host at Boulogne with the avowed intention of invading "perfidious Albion," the Volunteer fervour was rekindled with redoubled ardour. The whole nation clamoured for arms. In every parish and every hamlet the male inhabitants were drilling industriously. Before the year was out, there were upwards of 50,000 Volunteers in the ranks. This strength, at all events nominally, was fairly maintained until 1808, when an Act was passed establishing the Local Militia, a force which to a great extent superseded the Volunteers. Yet the force did not disappear wholly until 1810, when Europe had been restored to peace, and Napoleon was a captive in St. Helena. The Volunteers were then gradually disarmed by the authorities than has been the force of any more recent period. Out of the public purse was paid, not only the staff of the regiments, but the repairs of arms, the expenses of outfit, and the maintenance of clothing; and when called out for duty or exercise the Volunteers drew every shilling that accorded to the rank of the soldier. The only war was a war of words, exclusive of arms and ammunition. There was a partial and local resuscitation of the Volunteer movement chiefly in the south of Scotland and north of England, in the year 1819, when internal dissension threatened to ripen into actual rebellious demonstrations, and disunion was muttering and plotting all over the land. But the Government, in the opinion of the supporters of the active services of loyal citizens, was not disposed to be the victims of folly and had counsel, and the Volunteer service thus called partially into existence in a year or two faded away, thus remaining to old comrades but quaint recollections of their drills and marches, and recollections obsolete jokes about the "Radical Bunch."

The long reign of peace followed, and spite of warnings the people of England slowly drifted into the belief that never again would their country be involved in a European war. That belief was rudely dissolved on the remote shores of the Black Sea. While the people of England were in progress there was some newspaper controversy on the subject of the resuscitation of the old Volunteer organisation, but the Government's practical response to a suggestion in favour of which the arguments were so weak. The old smutty between France and England had at all appearance been buried in the trenches before Sebastopol. But suddenly France dashed out into passionate rancour. England, the old enemy, had declined to give up persons

under suspicion of plotting an attempt on the life of the Emperor of the French. The French army had grown arrogant with victory, the French defence was acquiring a formidable strength, and the English were not prepared to allow the French to attack the sea. The "silver attack." The irresponsible part of the French press allowed itself to comment on the ease with which the conquest of Albion might be achieved. The French colonies, too, triumphantly proclaimed that they would have the flag of the Union Jack flying from London, and their anxiety to see the Imperial eagle floating from the flagstaff of the Tower. All this nonsense is forgotten now, or is dormant; but for the moment a breath of the loyalist wind was blowing, and the English people were on their feet; but France threatened to take the bit in her teeth and overpower him. Early in '69 Sir Montague M'Murdo, the first Inspector-General of Volunteers, was at a dinner in Paris and had a long talk with the Emperor, who was then a violently anti-Imperialist and always a warm friend to England. Said the Frenchman to his English friend: "I am sorry for you, for I am very fond of you, and I despise him (the Emperor). I am sure you will have to have him (the Emperor) assassinated by the Ormes and the mutiny; you will be attacked, and you must go down."

Our nation could move, but one strong action, it reforms its sluggishness by earnest energy. Now the Government has adopted the Voluntary movement as its most effective action. The Government, infatti, headed—perhaps partly because the French might misread the Volunteer motto of "D-fence, not defiance," partly because of some dread of the possible consequences of an armed and drilled organisation—among the chief of the Government's Ministers, Mr. George Peel, the Minister of a Tory Government, at length, in May '60, sanctioned the formation of Volunteer corps under the provisions of the old Act of George III. The permission had been hardly accorded when Lord Palmerston's Liberal Government succeeded. Lord Palmerston's Liberal Government, however, Mr. Derby was the chief, and when to the reactionary General Peel there succeeded in the War Department the zealous and public-spirited Sidney Herbert, he from the first was to the fullest sympathy with the movement, which he found aimed in the threefold direction of (1) the improvement of the physical condition of the young men of the country; (2) the provision that the new force must arm itself; (3) the threat to give to the force a national organisation. But it was not until three years later that the Government relieved the force of any portion of the expense necessarily incurred. These were destroyed in the outbreak of the Crimean War, and the Government, what are called bonapartists, in towns and cities aid was also very generally given out of corporation funds. The movement was thus fostered on the threshold—in country districts by the landed gentry, who took the most accepting commands; in towns and cities by the bourgeoisie, who were their tenants and dependants; in the towns by merchants and manufacturers, who organised those employed under them, and made offices of their sons and managers. The martial excitement was universal, save that it scarcely reached down to the lower classes. The Government, however, in the hour of the war wheeled his client to the right and left—the banker balanced step without taking ground while he balanced his cash—the clerks practised the manual exercise with rules and umbrellas, and school boys neglected cricket for "snapping motions" and "the Highland Fling." In Scotland the volunteer fervour spread like wildfire, and was warmly encouraged by the most influential among all classes of society. From Land's End in Cornwall to the farthest Orkney and Shetland Islands, locally situated in "the melancholy main," the work of raising, organising, and arming the volunteers had become the all-absorbing pursuit of the hour. Ireland alone had no participation in the patriotic task—the discontent that chronically distracted that unhappy island compelled, and yet compels, a refusal to allow any portion of its men and organise its manhood as volunteers in the British

Whom was Sir Robert Peel, who denounced the whole affair as an "insane movement," but within 12 months of permission to organise having been officially granted Great Britain owned a force of 120,000 volunteers. The drill was no great thing as yet for the Government meant only to encourage it, and they were well aware that while being carried out in a casual, unsystematic fashion, Old soldiers who had carried "Brown Bess" mayhap, on Peninsular battle-fields, were pressed into the work, and were drilling—voluntay recruits after the old-fashioned ways. Colonel Lyons' military terminology primer, known as the "Green Book," which appeared in 1861, states that the Mobilisation Funders regarded the little work as too rudimentary, and aspired to the performance of more complicated evolutions than it sanctioned. Uniforms were as varied as was the style of training. Each corps was left to its own choice, subject to the approval of Lord Cardigan's Committee, which reported to the War Office; but there were objections to dissimilarity by corps whose members had reacted to cloths themselves as fancy-dress soldiers, with the firm determination to be as much unlike the regular as it was possible to be. All this whimsicality was now happily done, and the volunteer ranks were beginning to assume the appearance of real fighting troops. Ever again will such a spectacle be seen as was presented at the levee of volunteer officers from their gracious Majesties—who with her Consort was with the first with the movement—held at St James' Palace in March, 1860. The announcement of his intention to do this called new corps into existence, and he gave them full uniforms, and began with the four court dress regiments, all of whom wore the colors of St James' Palace must have presented a picturesque appearance. I quote from a contemporary description—"There were the light silver greys of Manchester, the Queens: claret grey, reddish grey, drab greys, the purple tartans of the killed corps, the blue uniforms of the artillery companies, the scarlet tunics of the Grenadier Guards corps, resplendent in scarlet tunics, the St George's Buff guards, whose staff-worn forms were surrounded by black helmets, over which floated clustering white plumes. Bands and caps, with tunic and trousers

was the rule; wideawakes and knickerbockers the exception. There was a great variety of ornamentation, and many of the men had been decorated with some remarkable group, clothed in loose sky-blue blouses, buff waistcoats, and round hat-brimmed wideawakes, presented so singular an appearance as almost to upset the gravity of the Court itself. Above all, the stalwart frame, broad shoulders, upright carriage, handsome forms, and military bearing of the civilian soldiers were young as if they were recruits.

The Queen had honoured the officebear of the 8th Hussars, in June of the same year she reviewed Hyde Park a volunteer army numbering 15,600 men. She came in her royal state, a spectacle unfamiliar to men of the present generation. This was not the first volunteer review held by a British monarch for 57 years, and it was the last. The volunteers of the "North" were in Hyde Park from 30,000 of the anti-Napoleonic volunteers drawn up in line. The march past before Queen Victoria was executed with no small proficiency, and the "advance in parade order," with bands playing and colours flying, was a spectacle of extraordinary magnificence and grandeur. Not many years before the First World War, King Edward, at the head of his military household, inspected the volunteer army, said he did not believe there were three men in England who could take 20,000 men out of Hyde Park. One of those three, whether the Commander-in-Chief or Colonel Methurdu, the Inspector-General of Volunteers, it might be invidious to say, succeeded on this occasion in extracting from that park nearly 40,000 of the Imperial Yeomanry, and sent them off to do something under arms. Then and since the volunteer service afforded military officers opportunities never previously possessed of handling and commanding large bodies of troops, and in this sense alone has been of inestimable service to the nation.

Scotland, which once more in her eventful history had been the theatre of many stirring actions, and whose movement, had produced a much greater proportion of Volunteers than the sister kingdom; and proud of the partitance shown by the Queens for the "land of brown heath and haggly wood," the Scottish Volunteers evinced an ardent wish to marshal themselves in their royal presence under the shadow of ancient Holyrood. In this desire their Majesty graciously acquiesced, and the Volunteers of Scotland, who had mustered before her in the Queen's Park, Edinburgh, the northern host of the Volunteers, 22,400 strong. It was a day of glorious sunshine. All Scotland had gathered on the slopes of the Calton Hill; and the spectacle was one yet remembered with enthusiasm in the northern capital. The drill and discipline of the Scottish Volunteers were the

theme of universal praise, and the general order is
elected by her Majesty was full of praise. There must
be some among your readers from the northern lands
who remember the day, and have not forgotten the
clouds of dust which were its only disagreeable accompaniment,
and so begrimed the faces of the men in the ranks,
that comrades could scarcely recognize each other,
while the plain surface of drab uniforms. "Wipe your
face," said one officer to another. "Never," was the
quixotically lofty reply, "the Queen has deigned
look upon me as I am, and in future I'll use nothing
soon or brush on my person or uniform." It may
be assumed that this honest gentleman, in the idiom
of his own land, "took a second thought."

Steadily for a time the force grew and prospered. By the institution of the Salvoes, the marksmanship of the Volunteers gradually improved, and then came a natural anxiety to have a wider range military experience. The result was that large district reviews and sham fights were encouraged, under the auspices of the commanding officers, and with the sanction of the War Office authorities, who were anxious to see the Volunteers either to command or to report on the tactical manœuvres of the Volunteers. The great Easter Monday reviews, Brighton and elsewhere were first established in 1885, mainly through the energetic action of Lord Lansdowne and the officers commanding metropolitan regiments. These reviews were held on Easter Monday, to give their great annual spring holiday to the long journey from Brighton and back, in order to take pleasure in the fatiguing manœuvres of a general field day. Superior officers of the regulars had the opportunity of acquainting themselves to handling the field forces, and the bodies of the Volunteers were given the opportunity to display any corps could afford. These were thus in the attitude of professional sympathy with the Volunteers and were ready to consider favourably suggestions made by the officers of that organisation in favour of innovations on the tactical evolutions of the Red Coat. It was not a very complimentary view of the Volunteers to place them in the forefront of the Nineteenth Century when he wrote, "It was a Volunteer movement which popularised with the nation the army and everything belonging to it. To it the army especially owes a debt of gratitude for reforms in drill, broadsword, and the like, and for the adaptation of its ranks, who have specially devoted themselves to that object. Then the example set by the National Rifle Association infused into the general body of Volunteers throughout the Kingdom, a partiality for rifle shooting, which not only became one of the most popular national sports, but also furnished an excellent means of recruiting to the volunteer ranks. But there were rocks ahead, and these are longer bars

to show their heads above the smooth water. initial principle of the movement had been that State aid was to be asked for. The expense of drilling and of maintaining a sufficient force of volunteers. But as the organization consolidated charge had to be confronted that had not entered the early calculations. Drill halls had to be built, shooting ranges had to be bought or rented, fitted with targets and the appliances for target practice. The volunteers had to be recruited rather than began to wear out. The consolidation of detachments into battalions, demanded a uniformity of dress, the original uniforms had to be discarded, and means to supply new outfits were not forthcoming. The war was over, the Government was not ready, and commanding officers realised with concern, that the original sources of supply from public subscriptions and from private patriotism, if not wholly dried, were becoming more and more unreliable. A crisis was impending. A dire solicitation for assistance was sent to the War Office, which, this promising force sprung. Inspections were looked forward to with fear and trembling by commanding officers, and expecting officers had to coax and encourage the men, telling them that it was not clothes that soldiers needed, but a sense of duty and a sense of honour. The general public had grown surpise; and the Government, influenced no doubt to a considerable extent, still-existing professional jealousies in military circles hung back from taking a new departure. There was then no help already, and the extinction of the Volunteer force of 1859, as the organisations of former epochs in our national history had slowly perished. But there was strenuous life still in the movement. The commanding officers in London and throughout the country, were determined to make the most of what was left, to press upon the Government the necessity of a more thorough recognition of the volunteer organisation, and of doing something by pecuniary grant to perpetuate its existence. At length Government yielded to the pressure of the day, and a Royal Commission charged with duty of "inquiring into the existing condition of the Volunteer Force and the probability of its continuance at its existing strength; and to report whether measures should be adopted for the purpose of increasing its efficiency as an auxiliary means of national defence."

This Consolation took an immense quantity of dance, and reported in favour of a capitulation grant 20c per man, who should comply with certain special requirements taken as implying efficiency in drill, was an additional gratuity of 20c to every man who had been through a course of cartridge drill. This capitulation money was not to go to the individual volunteer, but the disposal of it was to be vested in the commanding officers of corps, who were authorized to expend it in certain specified ways for the comfort, in providing and maintaining head quarters, dress uniforms, and other changes, and for the maintenance of the other necessities was not until the following year that these recommendations were embodied in an Act of Parliament, which was immediately followed by an amended code of regulations under which the force still continue. In 1875 there was, however, an important change. Every volunteer was required to undergo a minimum military training, and the system of "general efficiency" was abolished for one class of "general efficient" with a capitulation grant of 80c. The effect of the legislation of 1868 became visible almost at once. The Corps which seemed moribund started into new life. Regiments whose members had been ashamed to appear in shabby uniforms turned out now efficiently equipped. The military material in the country. The strength of force stood at 162,955, in 1868. In five years the enrolments had grown to close on 200,000, or 170,000 (20c.) efficient, and 102,000 strong (80c.) efficient. In the five years from 1868 the force may be said to have almost doubled itself. This is not to be classed as a small increase which corresponds to the extra enrolled of 1868, and the quarter of a million enrolled men to-day in Volunteer Force of Great Britain 210,000 "efficient" and earning the 80c. capitulation grant.

The second economy is, however, necessary to make the modest economy more effective. The first economy is the economy of the equipment, which a great cost may be incurred in the equipment—and how inefficient for field work a soldier is without a great coat need not be pointed out. The second economy is the economy of the man—by the expedient of enlisting recruits for a term of 12 months, the cost of the equipment is spread over a long period. The third economy is the economy of the equipment grant during that period, under a penalty of forfeiture equal to the sum the recruit forfeits on the expiration of his term. The fourth economy is the economy of the equipment grant, there is a general feeling among commanding officers that the expiration grant ought to be made in proportion to the efficiency of the soldier at the stage of efficiency in a particular direction. As proved the volunteer attains shooting efficiency by simply an effort at the short range targets 60 ball cartridges annum. He need never hit the target; he has only to shoot at the target. The fifth economy is the economy of the poor work, admit the commanding officers, but it is not that can be expected for the money. Then, they say, continue to give us the present capitation grant of £1 per man, including the clothing component, but give us a man who is doing for the 600 yards shot, the "first class," by firing up to the 600 yards, and give us an additional 10s., thus supplanting the incentive of the clothing grant. Then, they say, continue to give us now wanting to our men to take pairs in their shoes.

point of view is that they are divided into "marksmen"—men who have an aptitude for close shooting and a taste for what they may win prizes, and perhaps make a figure at Wimbledon—and men who, realising that they have not the attributes for marksmanship, give no more attention to their shooting than just sufficient to attain the conventional efficiency in soldierly discipline. It is true that among the colonels and staffs generally there is in the attribute of practical soldierhood. The discipline is admirable; irregular conduct and insubordination are faults of extreme rarity. Most regiments now take camp annually, and a large contingent takes a short spell of working in the field with regular troops. The marching columns to the annual Easter Monday Review at Brighton, Portsmouth, or Dover become

larger every day in the field, practical output of their work being good their advance in the face of a enemy. The force is to the full as ready for active service as the determined energy of the militia, authorities will permit it to be. Its mobility is very rudimentary, because it has no transport—none other than its purely personal equipment—description. A step is being taken in the direction of a more fully organized unit, but their local, non-military life is primitive, as the auxiliary battalions these, but the reform is more nominal than practical and further, it is only permissive, not inoperative. Still, I have the deepest conviction that, in the event of an invasion, the Government, if permitted, would tribute much more effectively to its own country than the military authorities permit themselves to do. They are not like the field with ardent enthusiasts and commanded by cool, sagacious, general officers, who know to make the most of them, I hold that an English country a volunteer force supported by arms would be quite capable of coping with an equal state of regular troops belonging to any nation whose I have seen. They have quite sufficient drive and spirit to reform the army of the future, which must be a more modern battle. I do not think their pluck and constancy can be well questioned and are the British equivalent of that gallant soldiery who Germany has accomplished so much. I believe in the wisdom of keeping the Volunteers in their line, as many soldiers propose. I hold it eminently capable of doing good work in the future and I would not have a single line of defence brigade in connection with a line battalion. Only would have of course, to stipulate that the Volunteers should have the Martini-Henry in their arms and have learned familiarity with the use of the weapon. At present the force is armed with the late Snider.

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But it was found that those diversions interfere with discipline and with good shooting, and they long since were discontinued. The Wimbledon Club has been organized so that every member has to establish many come to try their chance of real prize-money. Angus Cameron with his first shot took a shop in Kingussie, with his second he hit a fire engine, and with his third he killed a man in Alfreton. He is now a prosperous man, as a rifle has brought him fortune. It may readily be seen that the game is not one of mere sport, as Lord Common said that is not shooting "for the pot," practices sedulously all his spare time down on his range, and comes up to make his coup and his kill at Wimbledon. All this skill gives no earnest to you would be an effective marksman in the charge of a detachment of soldiers. A few drops of the deadly bromide of potassium to steady his nerves, turn the train down to the butt's lead walking should dislodge him, liee down and takes a long, very low, deliberate aim. The Wimbledon shooting is an unsympathetic, but the association preserves its original spirit and purpose. The members are allowed some £15,000 in money and trophies, which sum but a few hundreds are devoted to encouragement of firing at moving targets at various distances, or, as a critic from our own continent has written, "the object of the contest is to get the marksmen proximate to those of the battle-field, and Wimbledon in its four-and-twenty years of life has shed labours away in so far as they have been directed towards improving the marksmanship of the Volunteer F.

THE ART GALLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—We regret to notice that our colleague, Mr. Cuthbert, after last evening, to his place in the American gallery, has been placed at the disposal of the authority as to the national pictures suffering through the influence of their present state. Without desiring to say anything against the wisdom or the sound knowledge, having carefully watched the picture from week to week, the attendant being under instruction to receive every change of position, we are inclined to think we may fairly claim to speak authoritatively upon it. It is possible that Mr. Combs may be one of our dupes; but he is certainly not one of our other delinquents; but as one instigates against him the loss picture "Ruins of Clonsilla," which was exhibited in the city in Mr. Deane's house in Nacley-street unframed, has been put to such an extent that it is about to be removed, however, it is not likely that it will have been, and are being, constantly affected by the sunshine permeating the building after rain. Of course, if the picture were framed, it would be safe from such, although painted 33 years back, on arrival fresh on the day it left the artist's easel, has had some of the frame go down then three times

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as if **ORIGIN and PROGRESS of OUR L**
work, **MILITARY FORCES.**

III.

We have seen that Volunteering, in the latter part of the term, was at its zenith in Sydney between years 1860-64 inclusive, or thereabouts. Some of the readers interested in the military progress of the colony, may recollect it having seen in the columns of the *Advertiser*, that T. G. Gill, representing himself as a volunteer, had been sent to the front, from a drawing room, before his Excellency Sir W. Denison, in the Outer Domain, on January 1864. The troops are "marching past" in columns, in intervals. A squadron of cavalry is leading, followed by the Field-Artillery, in column of batteries, advancing with drag-roops, armed with gun-carriages. The advance is preceded by the Infantry, in column. H. M. 12th, "simulating a charge," is in the front. The 1st and 2nd regiments follow, leading, and then the Rifle Vols. The number of men upon the ground, from the picture to be accurate (which there seem no doubts) may be estimated from the circumstance leading troop of cavalry—which, preceded by a squadron leader, forms a column of men, who, wheeling to the left in a position apparently not at the site of the present Art Gallery, and close to the adjoining the Botanic Garden. From this the soldiers in an unbroken succession of companies (see three sides of a panselement, until the regiments arrived at, which is at about the rear of the building now used as the temporary barracks), and marching, of course, in the direction of a line near of the Mint. Never, probably, before, has there been so large and enthusiastic a body of troops reviewed in Sydney. All old volunteers must recall the occasion; and the picture, which is creditable, and lithographed (but copies of which are not obtainable), is an interesting souvenir both of the day and the period.

The valour of Mounted Rifles were often Captain M'Leirle, Mr. Henry Halloran, Hume and Mr. J. de V. Lamb, amongst; Mr. W. Hellier troop sergeant-major. Although during the war (about three years) it was almost entirely required to do garrison duty, it was never over to have a permanent strength in the defensive corps of this colony. It was the first to raise, and to exist in 1862. To make amends for this, four additional battalions of artillery were raised in Sydney in 1867. The companies of rifles at quarters were organised in two regiments, long known as "the Sydney" and "the suburban," respectively, the former wearing a scarlet and the latter a grey uniform. The suburban battalion comprised two companies, familiarly known as the "land Brigade," composed of sons of Scotch, and after the fashion of the killed Highland regiments during the battle with the Boers, they distinguished themselves. The former designations of the corps was the "Duke of Edinburgh's High School," which title was adopted by H.R.H.'s express desire. The first commander was Mr. Buchan Thomson, and the second Campbell commanded the second company. The corps was long famous both for efficiency and esprit de corps. The entire Volunteer Force in the organisation of the entire Volunteer Force in the city, when they were abolished, owing to the necessity of curbing the numerical strength of the force, and the desirableness of establishing general conformity in costumes. Certainly no dress could have been more utterly unsuitable to our climate than the "garb of old days," known as "the mackintosh." It was one of the least of the misdeeds to the corps, however, it is customary for the local members of the corps to celebrate their comradery by an annual dinner.

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The testimonies upon the life of H.R. Duke of Edinburgh by Sir Farrell at the Duke of Edinburgh's Award ceremony on 12th March 1988, at the Duke of Edinburgh's Award ceremony, was the first of enabling our volunteer force to display their loyalty in a very gratifying degree. There was to be a popular impression that the enterprise had been committed was but the forerunner some audacious manifestation upon a large scale and in response to an invitation to participate in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award ceremony. Hyde Park and a guard of 80 men, under Major Raymond and Captain Dymock, was furnished to protect the volunteer warlike stores. This was in accordance of the following Brigade Order which was published on the same date (March 19): "In accordance with instructions issued from Government, the following units are to be armed with the following arms, & sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 buglers, and six, will mount at Hyde Park Barracks the following arms, for the protection of the volunteer stores." On the following day (18th March) arrangements for the mounting of a small gun

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The first "officer of the day" and these are Major (now Mr. Justice) Windeyer, V.R.; to Major P. L. C. Shepherd, V.A. On the 16th Major Fausan exchanged having apparently become ill (in the meantime) the guard was increased to nine, and "alarm posts" were appointed in brigades as relieving parties for each arm of the service is required. On the 17th of April, however, the guard was reduced to the former strength of seven, on until the latter part of the month of April. 21st April is consisted of 30 privates, in addition, officer and non-commissioned officers; on the 22nd complement was the same. On the 24th arm of the day the last two guards were furnished by the Company, Volante Guards and the Volante Artillery.

respectively; consisting on each occasion term, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 bugler, and 1 drummer. The last "officer of the day" (query, in the "night"?) was Captain Dymock, who, oddly, also mounted with the first guard. The guard has been uninterrupted and zealously kept up of about six weeks, with doubtless excellent results. The way of training, were taken off; no foreign or domestic, having had the temerity upon interfering with them.

1869 an engineer corps was added to ment. This was due to the energy of the Thomas Hodgson, and one or two other gen- co-operated with him. Mr. Hodgson was the president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and he had a wide range of art in the Eng- where he had gained several certificates of side a gold medal. Upon leaving his native Hodgson repaired to New Zealand where he remained some time holding a commission the defence corps of that colony, and was loathed himself in Sydney, and being both in defence organizations and engineer- civil and military, advanced himself to raising a corps of Volunteer Engineers; to the service, the want of which had hitherto considerable, but however he had many ob- mount; the Government of the day ap- the disinclined to incur any additional expen- purpose, and there seemed some doubt the right class of recruits could be sufficient numbers. The utmost that could be got was obtained by authority the names of persons willing to to a corps. He soon obtained forty or fifty men of the requisite trades; these assembled once or twice weekly, in an apartment hired for the purpose, and were drilled, at first man who had been a member of the corps, and who volunteered his aid, and subsequently by an instructor authorised services of the corps were formally ac- Volunteer Engineers rapidly acquired the re- being a practical and scientific company, type first of the corps was Major Thomas of the Vols. G.E., who was transferred from the of No. 1 Battery, V.A., was the first com- officer; Lieutenant (now Major) T. Rowe, first subalter. It may here be mentioned Hodgson subsequently (in 1874), the Technical Military School for the Vols. G.E., and the first committee were the (president), Major Shepherd, Major Hayn Goodall, Major Richards, Major Jaques, Major Clark, Captain Fitzsimons, Captain Compton, Lieutenant Masters, Field Lieutenants Godden, Lieutenant L.L.D. Moore, and Mr. Edward Reeve (the Stipendiary Magistrate at Gaeform) trar; Mr. P. L. Murray, secretary. The not meet with the subsequent success it though it was highly commended by the authorities, the late Major Jaques was the first to resign. For the first Hodgson received an honorary lieutenancy or- tear staff, an honour he did not long retain, in June, 1874, with the regret of a large friends. The Volunteer Engineers formed party at his funeral, and subsequently the cost of a suitable memorial over his last resi- in 1888, and successive years have been

added to the Artillery, making up 11 in all one at Newcastle. Of these Nos. 1 and 2 were batteries, equipped with 8-pounder smooth bore guns, Nos. 3 and 4 were companies and also were now supplied, both for purposes of defence and field manoeuvres. Nos. 5 and 6 were batteries, or batteries of position, which were equipped with 40-pounder B.L. Armstrong guns. Nos. 7 and 8 were companies, and were equipped with the heavy guns (chiefly at that period standard carriage and traversing platform practice was usually carried on at the new battery, which at that time stood at Mrs. Macdonald's house, and was the cause of some of any damage occurring to shipping in the harbour, a circumstance which speaks for the skill and precaution of the gunners. Artillery usually held their target practice at the Newcastle Battery. The Sydney had Battalions of Volunteer Rifle companies, twenty seven and eight companies, armed with proved Henry Rifle. There were also in three regiments of Rifle or Western, Eastern and Central (all of them) of eight, four, and two respectively.

Very great stimulus to proficiency in rifle shooting has been given by the exertions of the Rifle Association of New South Wales, which is a society of sportsmen, and which was established in 1872. In the history of our Volunteer movement, the importance of promoting skill in the use of the rifle has been obtained by offering annual prizes for marksmanship by members of the local forces, to the effect that the best marksmen were to be encouraged matches between the various regiments and representatives of the colonies. It has been now for many years for a team from New South Wales to proceed to Melbourne to compete for the Victoria Shield. In 1895, the team from this State of rifle sportsmen won the supremacy of the empire for the colonies. The "Challenge shield," at present the property of the Public Library, after having been owned by the Government, was ultimately won by New South Wales in 1895. The matches are held at intervals of three or four years, the matches extending over four or five days, and are usually held in the months of October or November, at which time a diversified and attractive programme of sports is arranged. A large number of prizes offered. His Excellency the Governor has been of great interest in promoting the training of men.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

The following notifications appear in *Gazette* :—

RESUMPTION OF LAND.—Certain land situated in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, containing an area of 2 roods and 1 perch, has been reserved for the erection of a post and telegraph office at Lambton.

[illegible]

CHURCH MATTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Surely "Traveler's" thoughts are many members of the Church of England. Some of their own faults and prejudices are pointed out, but no fault is found with those who are so, who are truly in earnest, and who are for the good of our church and land, and for the service become more heartwarming and heartening thoughts. I am sure that we are to be calmly, quietly, and earnestly come Church itself, whence we are sure to find satisfaction so long as we allow ourselves to follow the example of those who are to us and whatever shall be in the heart of God; trying ourselves to follow the example he gives us, and to become even as anxious to himself as I am, &c.

ANGLO-AUSTIN

THE ART GALLERY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

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[illegible]

ON THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's World-fame
is warranted to cleanse the blood from all im-
whichever cause arising. For scrofula, scurvy, skin dis-
eases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.
of testimonials. In bottles 25 and 50 each; and in car-
six times the quantity, 112, of all chemists. Propriet-
in and Midland Counties Dispensary Co., Lincoln. ENGL.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 6 o'clock.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. THURTELL, in reply to Mr. H. Taylor for Dr. Ross, who asked the question whether the Government intended to co-operate with the Government of Victoria in inviting the British Association to visit Australia, said that he had no official information that the Government of Victoria had invited the British Association to visit Australia.

TRADES HALL SITE.

Mr. COPLAND asked the Colonial Secretary whether the intention of the Government was to give the site for the Trades Hall to the House in favour of the purchase of a site for a Trades Hall.

Mr. STUART said that it was a matter of fact that the Government had been asked to give the site for the Trades Hall to the House in favour of the purchase of a site for a Trades Hall. He said that the Government had been asked to give the site for the Trades Hall to the House in favour of the purchase of a site for a Trades Hall.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would put a vote of £2000 on the Estimates to build a professional hall for lawyers. (Laughter.)

Mr. STUART, in reply to Mr. BUCHANAN, said that he had no doubt that the Government would be glad to do so, but he had no doubt that the Government would be glad to do so, but he had no doubt that the Government would be glad to do so.

Mr. COPLAND remarked that he had no doubt that the Government would be glad to do so, but he had no doubt that the Government would be glad to do so, but he had no doubt that the Government would be glad to do so.

Mr. COHN said on the table a return relative to the business of the Circuit Court and the Supreme Court. The document was ordered to be printed.

FLOPPING ABOLITION BILL.

Mr. A. TAYLOR moved the reading of the Flopping Abolition Bill. He explained the small attendance of members, and especially of the members of the Government in attending the bill.

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NEW NORTON OF MOTION.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the bill for the purpose of the bill.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday at the South Sydney Morgue, by Mr. H. Shiel, J.P., on the body of a man, whose name is supposed to have been John Brown.

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AUSTRALASIAN SANITARY CONFERENCE.

The Australasian Sanitary Conference met again at the Executive Council-chambers yesterday morning, there being present the following delegates:—Dr. Macdonald, medical officer for the New South Wales Government (who was also acting on behalf of the Crown colony of Fiji); Dr. A. B. Thompson, special delegate for New South Wales; Dr. Bancroft, chairman of the Queensland Medical Board; Dr. Patterson, colonial surgeon for South Australia; Dr. G. W. Turner, quarantine health officer for Tasmania; Dr. M. C. Ross, late chief medical officer for Victoria; and Mr. J. R. Rogers, quarantine health officer for Western Australia.

MINUTES.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

Papers were laid before the conference referring to quarantine regulations in Western Australia and Tasmania.

HEALTH OF PORTION PORT.

Discussion was resumed upon this question, the Chairman representing an opinion that it had been so well considered the day before, it was scarcely necessary to do more than move the motion.

Mr. M. C. Ross moved, "That it should be recommended to the Governments of the various colonies that they should instruct their respective Agents-General in London to obtain all information possible relating to the outbreak of the disease in the various colonies, and to communicate the same to the several colonies, who should interchange all such information."

Dr. Rogers proposed an amendment to the effect that all the information should be sent to one central point, which would be the this end of the wedge with regard to the disease.

NAME OF CONFERENCE.

Dr. TURNER moved, in order to distinguish the conference from the one held in London, "The Australasian Sanitary Conference of Sydney, 1884."

The CHAIRMAN said that it was desirable to specify the conference, and he proposed the name "International" was too wide a term.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED.

The CHAIRMAN thought it most important that some provision should be made for preventing the embarkation of cases of cholera from infected ships, and he proposed that the Governments of the various colonies should instruct their respective Agents-General in London to obtain all information possible relating to the outbreak of the disease in the various colonies, and to communicate the same to the several colonies, who should interchange all such information."

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LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT.—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

DRIVING COURT.—(Before His Honor Mr. Justice WILKINS.)

AUTRALASIAN SANITARY NAVIGATION COMPANY v. HOWARD SMITH AND SONS, LIMITED v. AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. F. E. Rogers and Dr. S. H. Rogers, instructed by Messrs. Dainton and Jones, appeared for the A. S. N. Company, in both cases; and Mr. J. H. West and Mr. J. H. West, instructed by Messrs. Bull and Bull, appeared for Howard Smith and Sons, Limited, in both cases.

There were cross motions for damages for a collision between the Victoria and the Kallawarra, on the night of December 18 last.

The A. S. N. Company in their motion asked Messrs. Howard Smith and Sons, Limited, to pay damages for a collision between the Victoria and the Kallawarra, on the night of December 18 last.

Both cases were tried together, and were commenced on Thursday.

Captain Munro's examination was continued by Mr. Rogers. The collision happened about 25 miles from the Victoria and the Kallawarra, on the night of December 18 last.

Mr. West: On the previous occasion, his first trip in the Victoria, the vessel was ashore; they often saw the Kallawarra, but he did not see it until the night of the collision.

Mr. Rogers: The Victoria was on the night of the collision, and the Kallawarra was on the night of the collision.

Mr. West: The Victoria was on the night of the collision, and the Kallawarra was on the night of the collision.

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cutting, except at high spring tides; there could not have been more than 10 or 15 feet of water in the cutting at that time; he knew that the Victoria was on the night of the collision; he knew that the Victoria was on the night of the collision.

John Thompson stated he was first mate of the Kallawarra at the time of the collision. The witness gave corroborative evidence relative to the collision.

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Mr. West: The Victoria was on the night of the collision, and the Kallawarra was on the night of the collision.

the examiners are in the habit of subjecting

can be no doubt that there is a good deal of inexpressiveness about our Primary system of education, and we pointed out the time ago that in certain special lines the examinations were unnecessarily absurdly severe. It has often been noted out that our Primary school system ought to be brought into closer contact with University, and that it should be aimed at those who have charge of the system to and improve it by the importation of men which have answered elsewhere. The classes of our Public school system have been divided into two classes, one are those who see nothing that is good in the system, and there are those who see nothing that is defective. According to the one class it is about the best system in the world, and according to the other it is about the worst. Naturally enough, the former who have always been identified with the system, and have grown to be a part of it, no room for improvement. They are too near to it to see its defects. We are glad to confess that, to the practical questions which are thrown out from time to time, very little heed is given. The tendency of officialism is to conclude that whatever is right. Plenty of improvements might be made in the system; the difficulty is to get anybody to attempt them.

But in spite of any improvements that may be made, in a very large degree a State school system must of necessity be a mechanical

tion in the sense in which ours is. The British Government pays for Primary education, and, in some degree, controls it; but the work for which it pays, and which it controls, is done by other people. In these colonies the schools which the State supports belong to the State. The schools are the property of the State, and the teachers and the inspectors are State officers. Ours is a common system, and a common system must have common ends and be under common control. We cannot, for example, require a training school for teachers to submit to the central authority, and yet allow a training school for girls to go as it pleases. Nor can we treat a high proficiency examination as the subject of examination as important as the one, but as unimportant in the other. If both examinations are an important test of proficiency, but they are neither more nor less important in the Education Department than they are elsewhere. The examiners of the Department proceed on precisely the lines that are followed by the examiners at the University. If the former require parsing, analyzing, and paraphrasing, so do the latter. The quality of the parsing and analyzing that is unlearned may be valueless, but there is no evidence that it is unreasonably difficult. The questions which the examiners put to the candidates are published in the annual report, and it may be read by the public. We doubt very much whether, as a rule, the questions asked are more than the candidates ought to be able to answer.

Even in connection with a Kindergarten

the receptivity of a pupil to a practical task. It is not correct, we hope, as the Department has withheld the means necessary to the giving of the Kindergarten experiment a fair trial. If that be the case, the Department is very blameworthy indeed, whether it was necessary to make the experiment or not, when the Department refused to make it, it ought to have given it every opportunity. We are glad that the Kindergarten system has been tried. If there is any good idea in connection with primary education, our educational authorities ought to give us the benefit of it. It must not be forgotten, however, that as a rule the circumstances of the children who attend primary schools in Australia are very different from those of the children who attend such schools in England and Germany. A play system of teaching is much more necessary for the latter than for the former. In England it has been found necessary to start a movement for securing dinners for a class of school children, and for giving them an opportunity to see the sunshine and to breathe the fresh air. Happily, no such movement has yet been deemed necessary here. Australian children would be well able to play; the tendency of many of them is to play to excess. Too much caution to be said in favour of the spirit and content of the Kindergarten system, but it may be questioned whether the time of the year yet come for the setting up of the Kindergarten system alongside of the existing primary schools.

the Kindergarten system without the force forced the impression has been that much of the spirit of it has been infused into the infant departments of Primary schools. There is also a very general opinion to the effect that in this department is conducted less mechanically and with more proficiency than in any other department in the schools. The system generally will not be made less mechanically by varying the methods. What is wanted is the placing of the existing methods in more efficient hands. In other words, the demand is better educated teachers and training schools that can give better calculated to produce this end. If it be true that the village at Hurstons is denied the facilities for producing efficiency, as a correspondent suggested a week or two ago, the fact ought to be inquired into. It would be a great mistake to lower the standard of pupils' examinations. A better course would be to raise the standard of the pupils. A smaller number of efficient teachers would be preferred to a larger one of inefficient. The surest way of making the system expensive is that of placing it in the hands of teachers and officers who have been carefully chosen and intelligently and thoroughly trained.

How to obtain, quickly, reliable information on the health of foreign ports, occupied the attention of the Intercolonial Sanitary Conference on Thursday; and the conclusion arrived at about the only one possible.

that is desirable is our
actionable is a thing very different. The
world needed is that all the ports of the
world should be in communication with each
other, and that any port having a bad
state of health should promptly tell all the
rest. The first of these conditions may
very day be an accomplished fact;
it is how to secure the second is
another question. At our own doors there
recently was an example of concealing the
presence of smallpox; and there is the very
powerful reason of self-interest which may
any time prevent a disclosure of a state of
things a general knowledge of which would
be to the injury of a port. The case of Fijn

The Secular Society has been giving Sunday enter-

Auction Sales.

Auction Sale.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES will sell by auction, at their Salerooms, 88, Pitt-street,

TUESDAY NEXT, 28th SEPTEMBER, at 11.30 a.m.

The following Properties—

ASHFIELD. REIGNHALL, a detached FAMILY RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, nearly 21 ACRES in extent, situate in the best part of ashfield, and about 5 minutes' walk of other ASHFIELD and SUMMER HILL Railway Station.

LANE COVE RIVER. The splendid Block of WATER FRONTAGE, known as CHALLOTTON'S GREAT LANE COVE, and situate on the PICTURESQUE WHARF. PLAN on view.

BURWOOD. Choice Building BLOCK, 60 x 206, fronting CHILLENHAM-ROAD, situate on the BURWOOD RAILWAY. PLAN on view.

HUNTER'S HILL. Valuable BLOCK of WATER FRONTAGE LAND, in area about 14 ACRES, situate nearly opposite the residence of C. R. JAMES, Esq., and about 300 yards from HUNTER'S HILL WHARF. PLAN on view.

BELLEVUE. Magnificent BLOCK of BUILDING LAND, situate having over 200 feet frontage to VICTORIA-Road, and BALFOUR-STREET, by a depth of 375 feet from street to street, situate overlooking ROSE and DOUBLE BAYS. PLAN on view.

LENBROOK. Valuable ORCHARD, in area 10 ACRES, situate about 300 yards from GLENHROOK RAILWAY STATION, on the top of the first 21/22, and the slope down the MOUNTAIN.

CARDS to VIEW, PLANS, and all particulars of the above Properties on application to the AUCTIONEERS, BATT, RODD, and PURVES.

BELLEVUE HILL
(Cooper Estate),
OVERLOOKING ROSE and DOUBLE BAYS.

Magnificent BLOCK of BUILDING LAND, having about 250 1/2 feet frontage to VICTORIA-Road, and 100 yards from SOUTH HEAD-ROAD, 300 feet frontage to BALFOUR-STREET, by an average depth, from street to street of 325 feet, containing 1/2 an acre, 1/2 of the BELLEVUE ESTATE.

TITLE, FREEHOLD. PLANS on application.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions, in consequence of the owner's intended early departure for Europe, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 88, Pitt-street,

NEXT TUESDAY, 28th September.

The above unequalled site, situate overlooking ROSE and DOUBLE BAYS, WATSON'S BAY, MANLY, NORTH SHORE, &c., and containing a PANDORAMIC VIEW of the whole harbour.

An invaluable opportunity to secure an unrivalled building site, in a first-class locality, accessible to the city, about 20 minutes' ride.

GENTLEMEN about to build would well to INSPECT.

The property will first be offered in one lot, and then, if not sold, in two or four lots, as per plan at the rooms.

INSPECTION INVITED.

CAPITAL BUILDING BLOCK,
60 x 206
situate fronting CHILLENHAM-ROAD,
convenient to BURWOOD STATION.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 88, Pitt-street, at 11.30 a.m.

Original lot 37, section 14, subdivision known as CHILLENHAM, in area nearly one-third of an acre, having 60 feet frontage to CHILLENHAM-ROAD, by a street frontage of 200 feet.

A valuable BUILDING SITE, convenient to BURWOOD STATION, close to BURWOOD RAILWAY, and the neighbourhood of the house and grounds of JOHN DAWSON, Esq., and other good residences.

TITLE FREEHOLD (GUARANTEED).

BOARD on the land. PLAN on view.

NEXT TUESDAY, at 11.30 a.m.

LENBROOK—ON THE MOUNTAINS,
with
300 YARDS of the NEWCASTLE STATION.

VALUABLE ORCHARD, in area about 10 ACRES, fenced in, and is now planted with choice FRUIT and ORANGE TREES, the latter of which are now in FULL BEARING.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 88, Pitt-street,

NEXT TUESDAY, September 28th,

The above ORCHARD, only separated by the Government Reserve from GLENHROOK STATION, situate on the top of the first 21/22, and the slope down the MOUNTAIN, overlooking PENRITH, the KEFFER, &c.

A really RARE LITTLE PROPERTY, convenient to SYDNEY by RAIL, on which some of the FINEST FRUIT in the locality has been grown.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEXT TUESDAY, at 11.30 a.m.

WATER FRONTAGE, HUNTER'S HILL.

PARAMATTA RIVER.

To GENTLEMEN desiring of securing a BLOCK of WATER FRONTAGE LAND for BUILDING purposes.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 88, Pitt-street,

NEXT TUESDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER, at 11.30 a.m.

Splendid Block of WATER FRONTAGE LAND, in area about 1/2 AN ACRE,
situate about 100 YARDS from the HUNTER'S HILL RAILWAY, opposite the RESIDENCE of E. E. JAMES, Esq., and surrounded by other GOOD PROPERTIES, COMMANDING a FINE and extensive view of the PARAMATTA RIVER and surrounding country.

It has about 300 FEET FRONTAGE to WYALLENBORN-ROAD, a smaller FRONTAGE to the WATERS of PARAMATTA RIVER by a depth of about 190 FEET on one side, and 210 FEET on the other.

TITLE, TOWN'S OWN. PLAN ON VIEW.

NEXT TUESDAY, at 11.30 a.m.

ASHFIELD. ASHFIELD.

We invite the attention of Gentlemen requiring a good detached house, and a valuable WATER FRONTAGE, to a FINE FAMILY RESIDENCE, with GROUNDING, and a MOST COMFORTABLE SUBURBAN HOME, and yet accessible to the metropolis by rail at all times of the day.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES are instructed by EDWARD BROWN, Esq., Pitt-street, at 11.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, TUESDAY,

LOT 1—"REIGNHALL," a DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds, exceptionally well built, under the supervision of E. E. JAMES, Esq., ARCHITECT, and containing a drawing-room (32 x 14), dining-room (13 x 14), wide hall, breakfast-room, library, a large billiard room, billiard room, dressing room, storeroom, pantry, laundry, kitchen, servants' room, &c., &c.

Wide TERRACE BALCONY to front, also verandah at back (under the verandah).

THE OUT-DOORS are very numerous, comprising among others of large and well-fitted 7-stall STABLE, coach-house, man's room, and all under the entire building.

THE GROUNDS are well laid out in both ornamental and useful garden, and the swimming pool, and fruit trees of all bearing age, LAWN TENNIS GROUNDS, &c.

THE LAND has a frontage of about 100 feet to WALLACE-STREET, by a depth of about 100 feet, comprising an area of about 1/2 AN ACRE.

LOT 1 Adjoining LOT 1, is an EXTRA PADDOCK, well grassed and planted at sides with ORNAMENTAL TREES, and the swimming pool, and fruit trees of all bearing age, LAWN TENNIS GROUNDS, &c.

THE VERY VALUABLE property is situated a few yards off the LIVERPOOL-ROAD, within 5 minutes easy walk to the RAILWAY, and is within 10 minutes' ride to the PARK, in the immediate neighbourhood of other first-class properties, and is at present in the possession of FRANCIS GILLES, Esq.

TITLE FREEHOLD, full particulars of which may be obtained from the solicitors,
Messrs. COPE and KING, Pitt-street.

WATER FRONTAGE, WATER FRONTAGE.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, and Others.

Magnificent WATER FRONTAGE BLOCK
16 (FOURTEEN) ACRES,
Situate opposite FIVE TREE WHARF.
Bounded on THREE SIDES by the WATERS of LANE COVE.

THE MAIN ROAD leads right on to the land, and the splendid SWING BRIDGE now nearly constructed ABUTS on the Property.

BATT, RODD, and PURVES have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 88, Pitt-street,

ON TUESDAY next, 28th SEPTEMBER,

The above exceptionally valuable BLOCK of WATER FRONTAGE LAND, situate on the PICTURESQUE WHARF, CHALLOTTON'S GREAT LANE COVE, and situate on the PICTURESQUE WHARF.

TRICKETTS QUAY.
occupying one of the BEST POSITIONS on LANE COVE.

The present is an INVALUABLE opportunity to secure a LARGE BLOCK of WATER FRONTAGE Property having a good prospective view.

It is situated CLOSE to the CITY, in a CHARMING NEIGHBOURHOOD, and is suitable for a FINE RESIDENCE, or the erection of 8 or a FINEST-CLASS RESIDENCES.

TITLE FREEHOLD. PLAN on view.

INSPECTION INVITED.

QUO SOUTH ANSWANDALE LAND Sale to-DAY,
on WEDNESDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER, at 11.30 a.m.

W HENRY THE AUCTIONEER? To the South Australian Land Sale, at 11.30 a.m.

FONTAINEBLEAU, BAN SUD.

WATER FRONTAGES. WATER FRONTAGES.
WATERFRONT, RAY BOUT.
ST. KILDA, RAY BOUT.
WATER FRONTAGE BLOCKS AND ALLOTMENT
CHAMBER BUILDING SITES.
about 200 YARDS from SANDRINGHAM WHARF.
AUCTION NEXT on the GROUND,
at 11.30 a.m., on SATURDAY 21ST, 22ND and 23RD SEPTEMBER.
SPECIAL BUSES from the Rooms, 85, Pitt-street,
at 1.45 p.m. sharp.
ATT, RODD, and PURVES have received in-
tentions to sell the above
by public auction, on CHAMBER SITES
ON THE GROUND,
NEXT SATURDAY 21ST, 22ND and 23RD SEPTEMBER 1914
at 2.30 o'clock.
WATERFRONT, RAY BOUT, and fronting the main
SOCIETY.
The LOTS for sale are as follows:
Nos. 2 to 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460

DALMORTON ESTATE, HURSTVILLE
altitude

[illegible]

AUBURN HILL.

[illegible]

KINSON, GRAVES, and LAVENT
in favour with instructions from the

[illegible]

ABOUT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

[illegible]

Business for Sale.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE BUSINESS of a Chemist and Druggist, in the town of
Dorchester, being a good trade. The shop, a new brick building is
situated in the town, and is the best position for the business in
the town; no other chemist within six miles. The business has
been carried on for 12 years, and is a very profitable one. The
owner is leaving the country, and is prepared to sell the business
on 1st January next. 3 years' lease of premises, and
all the furniture, and terms easy. For particulars apply to
F. AUMIERE, RECTOR,
Stock and Station Agent,
Young.

CUTCHER'S BUSINESS (with or without franchise).
near city, doing a large ready-money trade, for sale.

[illegible]

I will \$50,000, plus good travelling, four lodgings pay the rest.
 I will \$50,000, plus about \$50,000, at valuation. WTAJ and CO,
 King-street.
EXTENSIVE AND PROSPEROUS BUSINESS
FOR SALE IN DUNBO.
 To Commercial Men in search of a first-class
 opening.
THIS IS A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
 The only two things necessary to ensure success being
ABILITY TO MANAGE,
 and command of
SUFFICIENT CAPITAL TO FINANCE IT
COMFORTABLY.
 The success that has hitherto attended its operations is well
 known to the leading business men of Sydney, and the reader
 can judge from it, will be a profitable investment.

the premises are freehold, and can either be purchased in
any terms can be arranged for the purchase of the stock.
one-time buyers can obtain all particulars of details from the
proprietor,
JULIUS CARO, Dabbro;
or from
GARRICK and CO.,
Plymouth.

FANCY GOODS AND NEWSAGENCY, one of the best
businesses in the New England district. All accounts must
be done during the coming Christmas holidays. The very
fine of a most flourishing business is conducted with the
proprietor by rail. Further particulars from
514 Essex and Co., 148, Market
PRODUCE, Hay and Corn BUCKINGHAM, in one of the
best suburbs of Sydney; rent only 10s.

STEAKS, and CIGARS, at 10c. Up-out.
 TATIONERY, PENCILS, GOOD, and TOBACCO.
 NIST'S BUSINESS, excellent position; reference possible
 business in Sydney; annual turnover, \$1000; stock well
 (by Cochrane & Becher, 101 St. James, Sydney, N. S. W.).
 FLOUR MILL and STORE.
 OR FARM or LEASE, with immediate possession, the farm
 on Four miles, with three pairs of Oxen, Engines, Mows
 (by Cochrane & Becher, 101 St. James, Sydney, N. S. W.).
 Machinery, with all the latest improvements. The site
 large storage accommodation.
 Also,
 possession on 1st January 1915, the adjacent extensive and
 extensive brick PREMISES, now let to J. J. Lavin, and

the property occupies the best business site in the prosperous
of Corvuss, New North Wales, on the Murrumbidgee, and
within half a mile of the Waggonway (Victoria) Railway Station.

Terms easy.

For particulars apply to Bank New South Wales Corvuss.
Bottle can be imported at Messrs. Mallens, England, and
sent, Queen-street, Melbourne.

WILLIAMS' BUSINESS FOR SALE; price, £250;
reputable locality.
Rel. J. G. Williams.

GROCERY and General STORE for SALE, 12, Vine-
street, off Shepherd-street, Durrington.

[illegible]

THE BREWERY BUSINESS FOR SALE. Apply **Wm. H. Brock**, 72 and 74, Pitt-street.

BOARDING-ROOMS in Macquarie, Phillip, and Elizabeth street, near the post-office, and opposite the Commercial Hotel, with a large and comfortable kitchen. W. P. Woolcott, Pitt-street, Chambers, Chesham-street, and Chesham-street, Chambers.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

MUDGE BREWERY.

The premises lately occupied by G. J. Southward and the Mudge Brewery, containing magnificent cellars, rooms, and apparatus for carrying out an extensive business. Also, large dining and billiard rooms, and a large and comfortable kitchen. Apply to the proprietor, Mr. Mudge, at the Mudge Brewery, Chesham-street, Chambers.

in thorough repair, and every adaptation is necessary.
H. K. A. WELLS
Auctioneer, Lewistown, Md.

THOMAS GREENHALGH,
609, George-street and Darling Harbour.

RAPERY BUSINESS for SALE in Queensland.
Woolskins; have can be obtained for 5 years if required
at 1000 of premises, 1000 per year.
C. NEWTON, LEWIS, and CO.,
100, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 21000 rent for 5 years; trade 2500 weekly.
well-stocked and billiard-stall, George-street.

GENERAL STORE for SALE, in one of the leading
townships on Southern lake, about 50 miles from Sydney.
Well established, and doing over 20000 per year, with
a large stock of goods for the present owner retiring.

FOR SALE, at Coalfield near Woolwich, a small
DRAPERY and MILLINERY business, well
situated, with a large stock of goods, and
about £1,000 at stock price. Satisfactory reasons for
selling, about £100 sterling.

FRUIT and CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS for immediate
SALE, just out of city, good shop and dwelling, stock
large; stock, horses, cart, and harness, &c., &c., only 40
to be sold for 100. Apply to Mr. J. W. H. Jones, 10, St. James's
Place, London.

FOR SALE, Leamington, and Goodsell of
Address X. X. X., Post-office, Wilkes-street.

[illegible]

ONNEY and CO. - Superior Hotel Business, prompt
and reliable, capital position, outstanding
prospective value. For further particulars, Office, 71, Market-
street.

ONNEY and CO. offer Ham Linneshon ROOMS ready
to expand production, and a genuine
capital Restaurant business.
price, £6000. Terms and particulars, 71, Market-
street.

ONNEY and CO. offer Boarding-house, Diverse Parts
very commodious, rent moderate. This is a good chance
to acquire a profitable business.

ONNEY and CO. Hotels, Businesses, Personalities,
and all kinds of valuable property for sale.

ONNEY and CO. - Restaurant Boarding-house

account owner retiring; price, \$200. 17, Market
TOBLE AND MARSH
 HOTEL BROKERS.
 Market and Elmwood streets.
 HOTELS for sale every where, at prices to suit all buyers.
TOBLE AND MARSH offer Grand Hotel and Gen. Connel
 Hotel, Van, and Laurens; great bath-rooms.
TOBLE AND MARSH offer
 Woodland Hotel, Duquesne, 100; business house, 100
TOBLE AND MARSH
 HOTELS, site and prices, \$200 to \$250
 Various **HOTELS**, all prices.
 Auditing Police wanted.
 Genuine **BUSINESS** constantly imported.
 Auctioneers, 110, Market.
TOBLE AND MARSH Wood and Oak.

W. H. NESS, sty, Horses and Dogs; \$750. 131, Madison
BUSINESS FOR SALE, Men's MERCHANT, CLOTH-
ING and OUTFITTING, well assorted stock,
 Generate profit. Reference furnished to Mr. Darr, 8, Grand
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WILLIAMS, Tobacco, Grocery, and other BUSINESS
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